#### Amnsements.

ABREY'S THEATRE-S-The Devil's Deputy. AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-3-5:15-Buffalo Rill's Wild West.

AMERICAN THEATRE-S-Hertmann.
ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Concert and Vaudeville. BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-Miss Innocence Abroad. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Dr. Systax.

ASINO-8:15-The Little Trooper. COLUMBUS THEATRE-S:15-Darkest Russia. DALY'S THEATRE S:15-Seven-Twenty-Eight EDEN MUSEE-11 to 11-World in Wax. MPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The Bauble Shop. PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Humpty Dumpty GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-1402.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-A Temperance Town, KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-The Victoria Cross. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2:30-8:30-Hagenbeck Trained Animals. PROCTOR'S-19 a. m. to 19:50 p. m.-Vaudeville. STAR THEATRE-S:15-Rosedaic. 14TH STREET THEATRE S-On The Bowery.

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#### Business Monces.

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257 West 42d-st., between 7th and 5th aves.
157 4th-ave., corner 14th-st.
1223 3td-ave., between 75th and 75th ats.
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1,026 3td-ave., near 6ts-st.
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# New-Dork Daily Tribune

### FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1894.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign-Twenty-four thousand Chinese troops have been ordered to Tien-Tsin, an invasion by the Japanese being feared; the Chinese fleet in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li has been strengthened. = The Vatican is said to be distrustful of the honesty of Premier Crispi's overtures. International Peace Congress opened at Perugia. The Scotch miners' strike is over.

Domestic.-The Constitutional Convention was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. an attitude most dangerous to Northern indus R.; the encampment in Pittsburg adjourned sine tries, but have nevertheless felt that he could die. === A train was blown from the track by a ternado in Missouri two people were killed the currency. In all probability the Democratic and a score injured. - The first repeater loss, great as it has been, would have been convicted in Rensselaer County for twenty years greater by far in every Northern State but for was sentenced in Troy yesterday to fine and im- this idea about the President's position on the prisonment. = McKeesport, Penn., celebrated money question At least in that matter, which the 100th anniversary of its founding. - Fan- many think of the highest importance, the Prestasy trotted a mile at Terre Haute in 2:06, lower- ident has saved his party thus far from some ing by a second the world's record for four-year-Senator David B. Hill delivered an address at the Somerset County (N. J.) fair,

City and Suburban .- Delegates to the State Convention were elected by the two Republican organizations. = Winners at Gravesend: Clifford, Urania, Harry Reed, Dutch Skater, Dobbins, Prig. \_\_\_ The Normal College was opened with 3,020 students in attendance. \_\_\_\_ Speculative conditions were unchanged, but most changes were declines, and the closing was weak. Money was easy, and foreign exchange firm.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair-Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 59 degrees; highest, 75; average, 67%.

On Tuesday James II. Perkins testified before the Lexow Committee that he and his partner paid a bribe of \$500 to Inspector Williams a number of years ago. On Wednesday night Perkins was arrested and locked up on the charge of abandoning his wife. This may not be an instance of police persecution, but it certainly looks that way. The evidence to that effect is not convincing, and the only reason assigned by Mrs. Perkins for making a complaint is that she had been informed that her husband was getting \$5 a day from the Committee. All witnesses against members of the police force have received a guarantee of protection, and it will go hard with police officials of high or low degree who can be shown to be engaged in persecuting any of those who have exposed their foul practices.

In no other Congressional district in the country will the contest this fall excite more interest than in the IId of West Virginia, now represented by Professor William L. Wilson, Mr. Richard C. Kerens, of Missouri, a shrewd and experienced observer, has recently been visiting that district, and his remarks on the situation are deserving of special attention. He found evidences of profound dissatisfaction with the course of Professor Wilson, who has "gone back" on his constituents and disregarded the interests of his own district in order to carry out his Free-Trade theories. That the people of West Virginia are resentful and indignant is only natural, and Mr. Kerens has no doubt that they will show in November that they have no further use for Professor Wilson. The rest of the country hasn't, anyway.

Senator Hill made an interesting and harmless speech at the Somerset County Fair in New-Jersey yesterday. It was his first visit to the attractive town of Somerville, and he found not its vicinity. In particular he singled out the which the parks can be kept green and fresh by roads of that neighborhood for commendation, irrigation even in the most unfavorable seasons although in point of fact Somerset County is of heat and drouth. "For some unknown reafar behind some other New-Jersey counties in son," it remarks, "Park Commissioners and apthe matter of road improvement. Mr. Hill said little about politics, though he dwelt with some emphasis on the vicious character of class legis-

lation. On this head, however, he did not carry his audience with him, nor was there an uproarious manifestation of approval when he as serted that if any incomes were taxed all should

be taxed. District-Attorney Kelly, of Rensselaer County, was charged in open court yesterday with neglect of duty in falling to bring to trial the men indicted for election offences last spring. His necuser was Mr. Black, the counsel for the Troy Committee of Public Safety, who affirmed that the District-Attorney's office had not used proper diligence in apprehending the indicted persons. Kelly made a weak defence of his course, but the Court ordered the issue of bench warrants and announced that the trials would be had at the October term. If the District-Attorney further falls in doing his duty he ought to be removed, no matter how strong a political "pull" he may have.

the Normal College among the young women of burned up and rendered unsightly and unat-New-York City. A year ago, when the total tractive through lack of proper machinery for number of students was 2,062, the institution was overcrowded, as it was intended to accommodate not more than 1,500. At the opening yesterday the total number was found to be 3,020, and it must be a serious question with President Hunter and his associates to know to be permanently useful and refreshing, and what to do with them. At this rate the city will soon need another Normal College, unless the for a large part of the annmer. Adequate prostandard of requirements for admission is raised. This would be the simplest and perhaps the wisest solution of the problem.

## COINING SILVER.

Secretary Carlisle, in a letter to a Western silver Democrat, makes the important announcement that he has been coining silver dollars and thus lessen the disposition to abandon the Democratic party. It is not important just now to ask what authority the Secretary has for further coinage of sliver dollars at this time, him to a series of engagements with Mr. Horr partisan trick to delude some ignorant voters, discretionary power, and it will make no sort of favorable response. The copy which he ha difference that the act is a wide departure from kindly placed at our disposal is officially dethe policy for which the President has been scribed as an "extract," and we gather from claiming great credit. After Mr. Cleveland's our contemporaries in Central New-York that, performances in the tariff matter it would be idle to expect either consistency or fidelity to really is a somewhat meagre summary of his principle where some partisan end is to be address. It was reasonable, therefore, to hope gained. It may not be amiss to remind the that inasmuch as he had found the time to pre-President and Secretary, however, that the pare and made the opportunity for delivering so lessness on the silver question would go far to might be well, therefore, for the Secretary to ing our proposition is not entirely satisfactory has left in Eastern commercial centres. It give the business world what explanation he to a logical mind. can of his present course. The surprising loss of Democratic votes in

Maine and Vermont must obviously be regarded as a declaration of want of confidence in the Democratic policy as a whole. All know that part of it meets some approval in one sec tion and part in another, but the verdict has been overwhelming censure in all the Northern States that bave spoken. The 38,000 Republican plurality in Maine evidently means displeasure with the tariff recently enacted, and the same cause is likely to defeat the Democratic party, no matter what it may do or promise, in other manufacturing States, like New York, Connecticut and New-Jersey. Strictly, the only feature of the Democratic performance which has given satisfaction in these close Eastern States is the opposition of Mr. Cleveland to the currency-debauching schemes of the silver fanatics. This one consideration, as matters have stood hitherto, would help to held to their The party allegiance many business men and others who have felt that the President had blundered shamefully in Hawaii, and departed far from his declared convictions in his appointpassed the Judiciary Article and the Apportion- ments and in the conduct of the Civil Service, be trusted and deserved support in respect to loss at the Fast.

But if the President and his Administration, in this as in other matters, are going to give up all principle in a hunt for Populist votes at the West and South; if in finances, as everywhere else, the interests of the East are to be sacrificed; if the Populist income tax and the sec tional discrimination against manufactures are to be followed by a surrender to Southern and Western debasers of the currency, then indeed the Democratic parts will have left nothing to fight for or hope for in Eastern States. Yet it begins to look as if this would be the outcome. The President went very far in favoring the income tax. He knew right well that, in permitting the new tariff to become a law, he was consenting to the most unfair and indecent distribution ever made of the National burdens, It is searcely possible that the Secretary of the Treasury has been coining silver without the President's knowledge or assent, but Mr. Cleve land will not easily reconcile that course with gard as sacred, or with the anxious desire for maintenance of a sound currency and an un- book; shaken public credit which has seemed to govern his action. If in this matter also, as in all others, the Democratic party and its Administration become a mere tail of the Populist kite, there would seem to be no good reason why the party should not disband completely in Eastern States. Its prospects were gloomy enough before, but even at its worst it can lose something by catering to the votes of silver inflationists.

# IRRIGATION IN PARKS.

Four days after the welcome rains Central Park, Morningside Park and the other pleasuregrounds of the city are almost as fresh and love ly in verdure as they were in May. Barely a week ago the turf was red and brown, shrubs were scorched and withered and the leaves were shrivelled and dropplag from the trees. The flery heat of July and the protracted August drouth had burned every stretch of lawn and deprived every shaded walk and nook of freshness of color. The rains came, and a transformation was wrought almost as complete as Nature's miracle of resurrection that is witnessed in the early days of spring. The turf is now as green as in May, and the parks again delight the eye with revived verdure and refreshing tones of color.

While Nature's belated bounty of rain permits visitors to enjoy autumnal glimpses of the city's pleasure-grounds and drives, there is a practical moral to be drawn from the midsummer blight which is now happily effaced. "Garden and a little to interest him in the town itself and in | Forest" draws attention to the facility with "portionment boards can never be made to real-"ize the necessity of watering and fertilizing a they have carried out their pledges to the Ameri-"park. They will vote money for building new | can people. Equally inappropriate and offensive

of economy whenever it is suggested that the health and vigor of the vegetable life in a park must be provided for; and yet upon the richness of this life the beauty and usefulness of "a park primarily depend." This well-informed detail, and shows that Central Park needs from 30,000 to 40,000 feet of piping under ground to supply present deficiencies, besides from 15,000 to 20,000 feet of rubber hose.

If New-York did not have an abundant water supply, this method of preventing the recurrence of such scenes of desolation as have been witnessed in the parks during the present season might be condemned as extravagant and impracticable. With water enough for systematle irrigation, it is inexcusable for the city authorities and the Board of Apportionment is more at fault than the Park Commissioners There can be no doubt about the popularity of to allow these magnificent public grounds to be constant watering. The parks have cost the town a great deal of money; and no better investment was ever made, for they minister to the health and pleasure of all classes. Because they are expensive luxuries, they ought not be deprived of much of their attractiveness visions for irrigation are indispensable.

### PREFERS TO SOLILOQUIZE.

Governor Flower's refusal to meet the Hou. Roswell G. Horr in a joint discussion of the tariff question is not one of the most admirable acts of his life, though perhaps he is warranted in considering it one of the most prudent. Inagain, and at the same time retiring about deed, we think that he voters of the State, \$4,000,000 of the new Treasury notes. It is explainer reading the correspondence which he plained that his performances are expected to courteously gave to the press for publication gratify the silver men of the South and West, yesterday morning, must agree with us that the Governor appears to better advantage in our letter to him than in his letter to us. We confess to a serious disappointment. In challenging when more than 342,000,000 of them are lying | we were not entirely free from apprehension that useless in the Treasury. If it is intended as a he might not find it convenient to accept the proposal, but his elaborate tariff speech at Bingthere will, of course, be found some shadow of hamton on Tuesday encouraged us to expect a Democratic party needs help and bolstering even copious a discourse he would not object to remore in the great Eastern States than in the peating it with suitable variations in the pres-West or South, and that unsoundness and faith- ence of Mr. Horr and other attentive listeners. A plea of previous engagements or imperfect cut away whatever strength the Administration 'health would have evoked our sympathetic consideration, but the Governor's reason for declin-

"I cannot agree with you," he says, "that my "consent "to join in a public discussion of this great issue would be productive of highly use-'ful results,' unless you mean by 'useful results' a continuance of business depression." Yet the Governor this very week at Binghamton has publicly expounded his views at length upon "this great issue," in the hope, we doubt not, of producing "highly useful results." Without accepting "The New York World's" cynical suggestion that the "results" at which Governor Flower is aiming reduced him to the necessity of performing an "egg-dance" at Binghamton, in which "considering his ponderosity" he "was "quite skilful" in "stepping clear of the income tax, the Sugar Trust, the McKinley-Murphy duties on collars and cuffs and other tender "subjects," we are forced to conclude that he is not at all averse to delivering soliloquys upon the tariff, even at the risk of "arousing political prejudices and passions" or causing "a continuance of business depression," but that it was the jointness, so to speak, of the proposed debate with Mr. Horr which gave him pause.

But then, after all, too much ought not to be expected of Governor Flower. He has merely Colonel Thomas G. Lawler and had been drawn by Free-Trade theories into taken the cue which has been provided for such upon Democrats a noisy and hypocritical defence of the Cleveland-Wilson act, and upon Repub licans a cheerful acquiescence in that moustrosity. The Governor is like the rest of his disgraced and demoralized party. All he wants

## BYNUM'S CAMPAIGN BOOK

The Democratic Congressional Committee has issued a campaign book, which is pronounced by party journals "one of the strongest ever The compiler is Representative By num, who declares that a painstaking effort has been made in its preparation to confine it to the discussion of public questions and to avoid attacks on individuals or "personal abuse of any description." In the chapter on foreign diplo macy the President and Secretary Gresham are the beneficiaries of these arriable and mild-mannered methods of campaigning, for their diplo matic adventures are recounted with magnant mous indulgence, and the Hawalian affair is discussed in a spirit of comfortable optimism and forbearance, upon the assumption that they believed that a wrong had been done which with the consent of Congress, it would be within their power to redress. When the tariff question is taken up Congress is not treated with equal regard for the amenities of public life, for the tariff-makers are exposed to destructive critleism and envenomed assault from President the principles he has hitherto professed to re- Cleveland. The Wilson letter containing these striking passages is reprinted in the campaign

There is no excuse for mistaking or misappre hending the feeling and the temper of the rank flie of the Democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party falls in ability to manage the Government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fall; but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principles may be sur-

It is quite apparent that this question of free raw material does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violative of Decratic principle and Democratic good faith.

Every true Democrat and every sincers tariff reas it will be submitted to the conference falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which in its anticipation gave us allying cry in our day of triumph, and which in its Democratic piedges and Democratic success that our abandonment of the cause of the principles upon which it rests means party pertidy and party dis-

It must be admitted that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and promises or hear a genuine Democratic badge that does not or hear a granule provide for free raw material; In the circum stances it may well excite our wonder that Demo crats are willing to depart from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the innsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of prin-

These passages are manifestly out of place in a handbook compiled for the purpose of vindicating the reputation of Democratic tariff-mak ers, and of demonstrating the fidelity with which

campaign-book: But there are provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest tariff reform, and it contains in-consistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in tariff laws or laws of any kind. Hesides, were, as you and I well know, incidents accompanyjournal discusses the question of irrigation in ing the passage of the bill through the Congress which made every sincere turiff reformer unhappy, while influences surrounded it in its latter stages and interfered with its final construction which ough to be recognized or to erated in Democratic tariff re-

form counsels. I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party who believe in tariff reform and well know what it is, who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war, who are not billided to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican Protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the counsels of the brave in their hour of might. In view of these Presidential criminations and

recriminations, it is not easy to understand how the Democratic press can regard this new manual of party politics as one of the strongest and most convincing ever issued. The credulous Democratic voter might have been encouraged if the compiler had confined his energies to making up the tariff record of Congress with this elastic introduction: "It repealed that most ob-"noxious, ill-formed and oppressive measure "called the McKinley law and substituted in its stead a measure of revenue reform that will "revive trade and restore prosperity." But how profound will be his feeling of dismay and despair when the evidence is produced that, in the judgment of the consecrated leader of tariff reform, solemn pledges have been treacherously renounced, the party committed to a policy of perfidy and dishonor, a bill enacted that emhodies outrageous discriminations and violations of principles, Democratic livery stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection and the places marked where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the counsels of the brave in their hour of might!

Representative Bynum ought to have excluded the President's letters from his compilation. He ought to have adhered tenaciously to his purpose of avolding assaults upon party leaders and "personal abuse of any description."

### INEQUALITIES IN CRIMINAL LAW.

A recent dispatch from the capital of North Carolina called attention to the fact that in that State arson and burglary are offences punishable with death, and told how two men convicted of breaking into a house for the purpose of robbery had been sentenced to be hanged in October. To most people in this neighborhood the statement must have come with a shock of surprise. To inflict the extreme penalty of the law on a burglar recalls the severity of the old English law, under which men were hanged for stealing a sheep or the shooting of a rabbit. It also directs attention to the inequality in punishments for crime in our various States a subject of great interest and one that cannot fall to prove puzzling in the extreme to foreign students of our civilization, unless they are especially acquainted with the limits within which each of the States is absolutely a law unto itself. This inequality was fully treated by Mr. Frederick H. Wines, a penologist of the highest standing, in a paper read by him before the National Prison Association at its meeting in St. Paul a few weeks ago. It is impossible to refer here to more than a few of the most striking inequalities cited by him.

To begin with the death penalty. This is in force in the following States for the crimes named: For murder in all the States except administering polson, arson and burglary; in and burglary; in Alabama, for rape, arson and robbery; in Georgia, for rape, maybem and arson; in Missouri, for perjury and rape; in Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina and Mississippi, for rape and arson; in Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas and Arkansas, for rapel In Montana, for arson of dwelling by night; boudest note which Gabriel's trumpet is capable in Maryland, for any variety of arson. The penalties for other crimes take a wide range. The mocracy. The miserable victim of Monday's maximum penalty for counterfeiting in Dela- awful crash lies buried face downward with a tions for membership. It takes about five ware is three years; in Maine, Massachusetts, | card across its back inscribed; "No resurrection New-York, Florida and Michigan, it is imprison ment for life; in Missouri the minimum penalty Is five years, which is the maximum in Connecticut. For perjury the maximum penalty is five years in New-Hampshire, Connecticut and Kentucky, but in Maine, Mississippi and Iowa It is life imprisonment; in Missouri it is death if the witness committing perjury thereby designs to effect the death of an innocent person; while in Delaware the crime is so lightly regarded as to be punishable only by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000. The extreme penalty for bigamy ranges from one year in Delaware to twenty-one years in Tennessee. The maximum penalty for mayhem in Colorado is three years; in Vermont, imprisonment for life. The maximum penalty for forgery varies from three years in Delaware to life imprisonment in New-York and Missouri.

Mr. Wines also gives some striking statements concerning relative estimates of different crimes in the different codes when compared with each other, guilt being measured by the maximum penalty for each offence prescribed in the statutes. Thus the guilt of counterfelting in Ohio and Minnesota is twice that of perjury, while in Rhode Island and Alabama the guilt of perjury is twice that of counterfeiting; the guilt of mayhem in Ohio is twice that of burglary, while in Michigan the guilt of burglary is twice that of maybem; the guilt of arson in Pennsylvania, Ohlo, Nebraska and Kentucky is twice that of burglary, but in Connecticut the guilt of burglary is twice that of arson; the guilt of forgery in Kansus is four times that of larceny, but in Connecticut the guilt of larceny is four times that

These are only a few of the inconsistencles discovered by Mr. Wines, who also makes comparisons showing the wide differences in the sentences actually imposed by the courts. Whether it is desirable to have approximate uniformity in these matters is clearly a debatable question, but the facts set forth show that the criminal law in the various States is established and administered without any reference to absolute standards of justice. And yet the claim is made that the criminal law is the most exact, scientific and perfect branch of the law. Examined relatively, however, it is seen to be a jumble of inconsistencies and absurdities calculated to excite wonder whether such a thing as justice is possible in our criminal courts. Efforts are being made to bring about uniformity in legislation on some subjects among the States. Certainly there is a wide field to be cultivated.

Governor Flower-Don't discuss the thing Just let me have my say.

Next Tuesday the Republican State Convention will meet. That convention is going to nominate a candidate for Governor. That candidate need only be the choice of the party to give some Democrat a beautiful trouncing.

President Cleveland is fond of sending congratulatory telegrams, but he hasn't had much to do in this line lately.

"There was no knocking out done. It was simply a boxing-match for show," says Mr. Edison concerning last week's "slugging" encounter at his laboratory between two brutes called Corbett and Courtney. We are glad to have and to accent his word to that effect. But then there

"entrances or new bridges, or for any amount of are the following extracts from the Catchings | must have been a lot of lying done by some one, construction, but they are seized with a fit letter, which is also reprinted in full in the and a lot of free advertising gained on false pretences. The public has been told, in various lurid columns, that it was a genuine "knockingout" contest, of the most brutal description; and no doubt thousands of brutal people will pay to see it reproduced in pictorial miniature under the impression that they are beholding a "fight to a finish." It was either a prize-fight or a "fake," one or the other.

> No, thank you, says Governor Flower, I don't want to debate. What I want is to talk-just talk, and all by myself.

Dr. Parkhurst wants all traces of Tammany Hall wiped out. The doctor is right. Everybody connected with the Wigwam must be turned out of the city government before it can be wholly clean

Three men have been indicted in Tennessee for being concerned in the lynching of six negroes on August 31. A dispatch from Memphis says that the news of the action of the Grand Jury "created considerable excitement." This is natural. That lynchers should be brought to punishment in the South, or even put in the way of being punished, is something unheard of. The atrocity of the lynching in question, however, aroused a good deal of indignation, and the Governor of Tennessee denounced the act and called for the punishment of those implicated in the crime. Besides the three indicted there were a number of other men involved in the lynching who ought not to escape. It is to be hoped that the indictments will be followed up by vigorous prosecutions of these murderers.

From the cautious way in which the Tammany tiger is moving around it might be judged that the striped cat is walking on broken bottle

Getting rid of the ward men, whose pernicious activity has been so thoroughly exposed, is unquestionably a step in the right direction. But it is only a step, and not a very long one. Action of a far more radical character is required to put the Police Department of New-York in a position in which it will command public respect and con-

It was on September 14, 1861, that Rear-Admirai John Henry Russell, then a lieutenant in the United States Navy led a daring boat expedition into the harbor of Pensacola, Fla., and destroyed the Confederate schooner Judah, which was being fitted out as a privateer. The men started out in four boats and, being favored by the darkness, pu.led up to the wharf to which the Judah was moored. Overpowering the guards, they set fire to the Judah and escaped with a loss of only a few men. At the time of the attack there were a thousand Confederate soldiers encamped on the wharf. On September 14, 1847, General Winfield Scott marched into the City of Mexico, after having fought his way from Vera Cruz, and having defected the Mexican army in a series of desperate engagements. Scott took Vera Cruz March 26, and immediately began his march inland. The Mexicans were favored by an extremely mountainous country, which gave them every opportunity for securing strong positions. Scott reacned Jalapa May 19, and on August 7 he continued the march toward the City of Mexico, arriving there on the morning of September 13, 1847. To-day also is the anniversary of the battle of South Mountain, which was fought September 14, 1862, at South Mountain, Md., between a section of General Lee's army, which was then invading Maryland, and a division of General McClellan's army, which was opposing the advance of the Confederates. The Rhede Island, Michigan and Wisconsin; in battle was characterized by great heroism on Louisiana, for rape, assault with intent to kill. the part of the soldiers of both sides. McClellan stated his losses as being 312 killed, 1,234 wound-Delaware and North Carolina, for rape, arson ed, and 22 missing. The Confederates, having a strong position, suffered less.

Maine is a good summer resort, but not for

Present conditions warrant the fear that the

bicyclers are being cut down by minutes, seconds and smaller divisions of time, inviting curious inquiry as to whether there is any point at which they will stop. How long will the five-day record of the ocean passage stand unbroken, if it be reached, as now seems probable? And how long the two minute mark of the trotter and pacer, already nearly scored? There is dotatless n ultimate lim't of speed for ships and horses, and over bleveles, but it takes a long time to find it, and it is just possible that its discovery may ost more than it is worth, running into paces that are literally killing and not to be truin-

Debs as editor is found a failure, and the industrial and somewhat insurrectionary organ through the brazen convolutions of which he has hitherto intermittently tooted is to be handed over to another, who is not likely to have more wind, but in the matter of discretion may carry a longer line of samples.

## PERSONAL.

William Alden Smith, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Vth Michigan District, began active life by selling papers and popolorn.

Alois Burgstaller, the tenor singer at Bayreuth, was a woodchopper in Bavaria, at 23 cents a day, when Frau Wagner discovered him last spring.

Senator George F. Hear, of Massachusetts, will preside over the National Conference of Unitarian Churches to be held in Saratoga on the 24th inst., will deliver an address of eulogy on George William Curtis, the late president of the conference Among the prominent delegates will be ex-diovernor John D. Long, of Massachusetts; Dorman B. Eaton, of New-York, and Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore, Among the speakers will be Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, Professor J. Estlin Carpenter, of Oxford, England, and the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, of London.

Don Pico, the last Mexican Governor of California has just died at Los Angeles, Cal., at the age of ninety-four.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Selkirk Scott, secretary of the United Presbyterian Church in England, who has just died, was a favorite pupil of Sir William Hamilton, the metaphysician, and acted for some time as his substitute in the University of Edinburgh.

Professor J. Estlin Carpenter, of Manchester Col-

lege, Oxford, England, is the guest of the Rev. Dr. Francis G. Peabody, of Cambridge, Mass., at his summer home in Bar Harbor. The oldest bank president in the United States

is Daniel M. Spraker, of the Mohawk National Bank, of Fonda, N. Y., who has just celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday.

It is said that James Tissot, of Paris, whose series of pictures on the life of Christ has been much talked about, is about to become a monk, and devote his talents to the making of illuminated manuscripts.

Says "The Philadelphia Record": "A handsome

and well-preserved old warrior, prominently men-tioned in the programme for the unveiling of the McCleffan statue, soon to take place, is General W. F. ("Baldy") Smith, who was highly distinguished in many of the campaigns of the late war both as an engineer and commander in the field. Many would suppose from the affectionate nickname given to him by the men of his command, to distinguish him from other generals of the sam surname, that his baldness was a striking peculiarity; but, at the period when the sobriquet was first bestowed, this was by no means the case, and only in an army composed chiefly of boys with abundant locks would his slight deficiency of crest have been compared with that of the American eagle. He was a warm personal friend of General McClellan before, during and after the war."

TARBASCH TO THE FRONT

NOW THE LEADER IN THE LEIPSIC

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

LIPKE AND WALBRODT PASSED-FINAL ROUNDS TO BE PLAYED TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW-

YESTERDAY'S GAMES

Leipsic, Sept. 13 (Special).—This morning at o'clock the competitors began the fifteenth round of the international chess masters' tournament at the the international cases masters tournament at the Europaeischer Hof, in this city, and after four hours' play Blackburne, Tarrasch, Marco and Schlechter had won their respective games, while Lipke could only draw against Suechting, as did Berger and Walbrodt. The players met in the fat. lowing order:

Blackburne and Mason, Baird and Janowsy, Schiffers and Tarrasch, Marco and Seuffert, Lipto and Suchting, Schlechter and Mieses, Berger and Walbrodt, Zinki and Weydlich, and Teichmann and Scheve.

Blackburne tried Mason with a Scotch same, which did not suit the latter, as White managed to get matters greatly complicated in the opening However, Mason fought well, and but for an ill-casidered move later on, had good drawing chance The mistake proved fatal, and Mason resigned after thirty-nine moves.

Tarrasch selected a Counter Centre Gambit, the

first played in this tournament, in a game against

first played in this tournament, in a game againg first played in this tournament, in a game againg Schiffers. The latter got mixed up altogether, made a bad move in the middle game, and lost after thirty-one moves.

Marco disposed of Seuffert in an excellently played the polyment of the played self-entire the played moves. The winner's play was remarkable throughout the same while Seuffert defended rather weakly. Schlechter got the best of a Vienna game against Mieses, who resigned in a hopeless position after thirty-three moves.

Lipke and Suechting drew a Vienna game which lasted for only sixteen moves, the latter giving a perpetual check.

Berger and Walbrodt also drew, the game being a Ruy Lopez, which Walbrodt defended with 3. P—QR3. This game, evenly fought throughout, continued until the eighteenth move.

Telchmann beat Scheve by default, while the games played by Baird and Janowsky, a Scotch Gamblit and Zinki and Weydlich, a Giucco Plang, were adjourned.

This afternoon many games left unfinished from

Gambit and Zinki and Weydlich, a Giucco Piano, were adjourned.

This afternoon many games left unfinished from previous rounds were decided as follows:

Tarrasch beat Seuffert in a Four Knights game by capital play, after sixty-four moves.

Mason beat both Zinki and Mieses, the former in a French Defence, after seventy-two moves, the winner gaining the advantuar in the end game, and Mieses in a Ruy Lopez, which lasted for sixty-nine moves, Mieses also compromising his position after the middle stage of the game was passed.

Marco succeeded in a Ruy Lopez against Taleb.

passed.

Marco succeeded in a Ruy Lopez against Telchmann by pretty pawn play, after eighty-four

mann by pretty pawn play, after eighty-four moves.

Walbrodt beat Lipke in an irregular game by sterling chess, after seventy-eight moves.

Janowsky administered defeat to Mason in a Ruy Lopez, after sixty-two moves, Mason committing an error of judgment in the end game.

Blackburne and Walbrodt drew a Vienna game, which was evenly contested throughout, after fifty-eight moves.

Teichmann managed to draw a game against Lipke, which was irregularly opened, and should have been won by the latter, except for a hasty move. The contest lasted for sixty-live moves.

Walbrodt escaped a defeat at the hands of Baird in a Buy Lopez, after fifty-six moves, and drew, although Baird had by far the best of the game at one stage.

The score up to date follows:

Name.

Wen Logt, Name, Wen Logt, Name.

Schotte 2's 12's Zinki 2 1 Total number of games begun, 155; decidet, 12; unfinished, 2.

Appended is the pairing for the sixteenth and seventeenth (final) rounds of the contests to be played to-morrow and Saturday:

SIXTEENTH ROUND. Scheve hgt. Mason
Weydlich agt. Teichmann.
Walbrodt agt. Zinid.
Mieses agt. Herrer.
Buschting agt. Schlechter. SEVENTEENTH AND PINAL ROUND. Baird agt Mason.
Schiffers agt Blackburne
Marco agt Janowsky.
Lipke agt Tarrasch.

Beiger agt Susching
Zinkl agt Mess.
Zinkl agt Mess.
Zinkl agt Westlich patin agt. Walbrutt. Marco agt. Janowsky. Lipke agt. Tarrasch. Schlechter agt. Scuffert.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB AFFAIRS.

OVER 600 APPLICATIONS FOR MUMBERSHIP AND ONLY TEN VACANCIES.

The Union League Club held its first monthly meeting since June last evening in the theatre of the clubbouse. In the absence of President Horace Porter from the city Joel B. Erhardt, one of the vice-presidents, occupied the chair, and Figuraey W. Fay served as secretary. The Committee on Admission has had no meetings since July and will hold none before September 20; consequently no candidates were recommended for election as new members of the club. There are now about 600 applica-

tions for membership. It takes about five years from the date of application for a person proposed to be elected. At present there are only ten vacancies to be filled. Eight of these were due to death during the summer and the other two were caused by resignations.

The special committee appointed by President Porter in August to draft resolutions upon the death of the late treasurer of the club. George Montague, presented a report which was unanimously adopted, rehearsing his services to the club and expressing sympathy with the family.

A resolution was offered by Mortimer C Addoms and unanimously adopted requesting the Executive Committee to procure for the club and portrait of Mr. Montague. A tribute to his memory from Hishop Potter was recently received dated at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

e new four-act comedy-drama "New Blood," by Augustus Thomas, begins the season at Palmer's Theatre to-morrow night. The cast includes Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Holland, Wilton aye, G. W. Couldock, J. G. Saville Fax, C. J. Richman, Miss Elita Procto Miss Katherine Grey, Mas Madeline Bout Miss Ida Conquest.

The sale of seats began yesterday for the opening night of Herald Square Theatre on Monday. when Richard Mansfield will appepar in "The The Aerial Ballet has been temporarily taken off

the stage at Koster & Bial's. It will be put on again when it is reduced to good order and can be done without accidents or hitches. The American Theatre's first production, "The

Prodigal Daughter," with Harry Bagge in Leonard Boyne's part of Captain Harry Vernon, will be the attraction at that house next week. Alexander Comstock has engaged Willis P. Sweatnam to head his minstrel company at St.

James's Hall, formerly Herrmann's Theatre. Other members of the company will be Arthur C. Moreland, John E. McWade, William Mack and Edde French.

THE GOVERNOR AFRAID TO DEBATE.

TWO ROSWELLS.

From The New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Governor Roswell P. Flower has declined the challenge of the Hon. Roswell G. Horr of Michigan, to meet and jointly debate the tarif question. The excuse that Roswell P. makes for keeping out of the way of Roswell G. is too comical for anything. He holds that what the country needs it perfect rest. He deplores agitation. He want everybody to accept quietly and calmly the Tariff law, which Cleveland refused to sanction and which he says is soggy with perfidy and dishonor, and make the best of it.

In other gords, the Democratic party, having ripped up an economic system, having prostrated the country, having given us a tariff law which they declare themselves is insufficient and only half completed, would have everybody bear up under the affliction as graciously as possible, while the incapables in Congress proceed with their liendish purposes. From The New-York Commercial Advertiser.

incapables in Congress proceed with their meaning purposes?

And so Mr. Flower believes that a joint debate with Mr. Horr at this time would "arouse political passions and prejudices?" Here we are voting on the tariff issue in Vermont and Maine and Mr. Flower is himself going about the State visiting county fairs and teiling the dazed farmers how much the Democratic tariff is doing for them. If he exciting no prejudice? And yet he invites Mr. Horr to unite with him in passive obedience to the divine Tariff law, which Cleveland holds accursed and thereby hasten the return of the prosperity which the Swampoodlers have destroyed rendering, as he says, "a patriotic service to the courty,"

ing, as he says, "a patriotic service to the country."

Mr. Flower is an old-fashioned demagegue, but he is not always as ridiculous as he makes himself in his puerile letter to Mr. Horr. He dare not meet the man from Michigan before his own people. He would as soon think of shaking hands with a bussaw in full activity. But what a ninny he makes of himself in cailing upon people to ignore the tariff issue—an issue that can no more be set aside new than the plan of salvation. The Democratic party demands that the issue be made at the poils this year. Mr. Wilson has proclaimed that the work of destroying Protection and establishing Free Trade must go on. What a cowardly act on the part of a Democratic leader such as Roswell P. Flower to plead for silence and submission!

NOT A MAN THE GOVERNOR CARES MEET.

Governor Flower was challenged by The Tribune Governor Flower was challenged by The Tribune The Governor gets along pretty well in his agricultural addresses, but he is mixed as to the tariff. He does not mean to meet Mr. Horr. The fact is Mr. Horr is about the worst man to meet who could be selected by a Governor oppressed with doubts as to where he is at. From The Brooklyn Standard-Union.